

book as another specimen of the art of book-making. The title, "Noah and his Times," seemed to indicate that all that was true was not new, and all that was new could not be true; but we confess the book is a true book; and the considerations and inquiries relative to the antediluvian and earlier postdiluvian periods are naturally and clearly connected with the leading questions of the present day.

PHILOSOPHY.—The Louisville Journal, in speaking of a notorious editor who has deserted President Pierce, says that, "however justly we may despise a rat, the act of his running from a damaged ship is none the less significant."

THE NEXT SENATOR FROM INDIANA.—The Lafayette Courier of the 23d March, says:

"The duty will devolve upon the next Legislature of electing a United States Senator, the term of the Hon. John Pettit expiring with the present Congress, on the 4th March next. On the Democratic side we have heard the names of Hon. John Pettit, Hon. G. N. Fitch, Hon. J. E. McDonald, Gov. Wright, Hon. James H. Lane, Hon. A. P. Willard, Hon. Daniel McKee, Hon. H. L. Ellsworth have also been spoken of in connection with the present term. By any possible accident the Whigs should have the ascendancy, a legion of candidates will stand ready, eager for the honor of the office."

THE MORMONS.—An officer of the United States army, writing from the Salt Lake City, says:

"The essential difference between the Mormons and others is, that the Mormons go in for an unlimited number of wives. A man can have as many wives as he can conveniently support. Gov. Young has his full share, and has them quartered in different parts of the town."

And further:

"I never was in a place in my life in which apparently morality of the most rigid kind is practiced like you see it here."

We presume "morality of the most rigid kind" seldom is practiced like you see it there!

The Southside Democrat says General Milson a high-toned Southern Democrat, but thinks he is wrong in opposing the Nebraska bill!

Wine has been made at Stafford; Connecticut, for several years past, from grapes that grow spontaneously in and around the swamps of that place.

The steamer Arabia sailed from Boston at noon yesterday, with ninety-eight passengers and \$200,000 in specie.

The Five Points Monthly Record, at fifty cents a year, has been commenced by Rev. L. M. Pease, New York. We commend it to the favor of the philanthropist.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 25, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era:

In pursuance of a call published in our papers, signed by a thousand Democrats, a large meeting convened last night at Greenwood Hall, to protest against the Nebraska bill. Dr. George Fries, ex-member of Congress, was called to the chair, and opened the meeting with a very pertinent address, explaining the objects of the meeting. A large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. Among them was our Democratic county treasurer, a Democratic justice of the peace, one of the Presidential electors who cast the vote of Ohio for Pierce, and a number of other influential and prominent Democrats. Charles Reemelin was then called on for a speech, and delivered an able and eloquent address against the measure. He took the most radical Free Democratic ground, and declared himself willing, should a State Convention be called to organize a party for Freedom, to join with it in warring for Liberty against Slavery. He read a resolution, sent to the meeting by one of our forty or fifty committees in the State.

The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That we are fully in favor of the object of your meeting, which comes off this evening, as an expression of indignation against the monstrous Nebraska fraud, and promise our hearty co-operation against each and every extension of Slavery.

Mr. Reemelin said he was extensively acquainted among the Germans of the State; he had some fifty invitations to address Anti-Nebraska meetings, and he was confident that nine out of every ten of the Germans of Ohio were opposed to the bill.

Judge Hoadly next gave an eloquent address. He read the following dispatch from Hon. Jas. F. Faren, late editor of the Enquirer, and Mr. Disney's predecessor in Congress:

"Columbus, March 24.—Sir: I am sorry I cannot be with you this evening. Circumstances beyond my control will keep me here until to-morrow. I wish to say, however, that I am opposed to removing the landmarks our fathers have set. There is no public necessity for it, and good faith, as well as the future peace and quiet of the country, demand that understandings like that of the Missouri Compromise should be sacredly observed."

Geo. H. Hoadly. Jas. J. Faren.

A series of resolutions of the right stamp were unanimously adopted. Among them was the following significant one:

Resolved, That, in order to prove the sincerity of our opinions, we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, that at the coming October election we will vote against any candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of Congress, who shall not, in a public and explicit manner, declare his unqualified hostility to the Nebraska bill, or any other bill containing similar provisions, and shall not pledge himself to vote against it, should he be in a situation in which it should be before him for action, or labor for its repeal, should the present Congress be re-elected to violate the sense of the nation by its enactment into a law."

Mr. T. J. Gallagher offered the following resolution, as an amendment to those reported by the committee:

Resolved, That, as Democrats, we desire to introduce no new tests by which to fix a standard of Democracy; whilst having expressed our sentiments freely and without hesitation or fear on the objectionable Nebraska bill, we are not willing to reflect, even by implication, upon the ability and integrity of the present National Democratic Administration, recognizing, as we do in Franklin Pierce, a chief worthy to uphold the great banner of the Democratic party, and in his immediate counsellors great statesmen, and prudent and careful guardians of the public weal."

This resolution was laid on the table by a unanimous vote.

I see, in the vote taken to refer the Nebraska bill to the Committee of the Whole, that Mr. Disney, from this district, voted with the Nebraska men. Will he be so reckless as to disregard the opinions of those who aided in

his election, and vote for the bill on its final passage?

The clergy of our city, not terrified by the denunciations of Messrs. Douglas and Mason, are following the example set by their brethren of New England and New York. A petition against the Nebraska bill is in circulation among them, and has already received ninety signatures.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, after our report closed.

Mr. Norton delivered an hour's speech in opposition to the Nebraska-Kansas bill. He adverted to the assertion that the line of 36 deg. 30 min. was imposed upon the South by the North, and referred to the record to prove that it was forced upon the North by the South, and that it was regarded as a triumph of the latter. But when the compact was made, the North, loving the Union, submitted to and acquiesced in it, and had faithfully kept and preserved it from the time of its adoption up to the present day.

He argued that the doctrine of non-intervention was not established in the acts of 1850 regarding the Territories of Utah and New Mexico. This doctrine could not be carried out to its legitimate results, unless the distinction which exists between sovereign States and Territories should be swept away. The acts of 1850 did not establish the doctrine of non-intervention, nor did the bill against which he was now speaking.

He desired to do equal justice to all sections of the country. He was proud of the people of every State of the Union. He gloried in the whole Government, and would not see one star erased from our glorious flag. Much as he regarded Slavery with disfavor, looking upon it as the most cruel system ever established, he would resist any attempt to interfere with it as it rests in the States. It was their institution, and let them cherish it. But when they asked him to extend it into territory now free, and especially where it was prohibited by law, he would never give it sanction.

He did not believe this bill could ever pass, for he did not think its friends had the numbers to pass it; but if it should pass, and this territory be wrenched from the North in violation of a solemn compact and against their earnest protest, then blame them not if they should take it back again.

Mr. Keitt then obtained the floor, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Senate, Thursday, March 30, 1854.

Mr. Everett presented the memorial of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, praying the establishing of a geographical branch of the Congressional Library. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. Bell presented the memorial of a large number of citizens of Tennessee, of the Baptist denomination, praying that some provision be made, by which freedom of religious worship be secured to American citizens in foreign countries.

Mr. Bell presented the memorial of Cumberland College, asking that Congress would grant a township of land to each incorporated college in the United States.

Mr. Badger presented a memorial signed by forty-one citizens of North Carolina, remonstrating against the passage of the Nebraska bill, on the ground that it proposed a violation of national faith. Mr. B. said that the signatures were generally those of the respectable members of Friends; but, as they were just and reasonable men, he had no doubt they were long since satisfied that they had entertained an unjust opinion of the bill.

A bill for the relief of John Guzman, of Louisiana, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency bill. The pending amendment was the one offered by Mr. Badger, repealing that part of the act relating to the election of printers to Congress, which provides that when the same document shall be ordered to be printed by the two Houses, the whole work shall be done by the printer of that House first ordering the same, and providing that the printer of each House shall execute the printing ordered by the House of which he is the printer.

Mr. Fitzpatrick proposed the amendment, because it would necessarily involve the additional cost of at least \$15,000 for double composition. He admitted the law was defective, but it was a question not proper to be decided in this way on the Deficiency bill. If the law could be amended without involving the increased charge for composition, he would favor it. A case of difficulty was now pending. The first part of the Patent Office Report—the mechanical part—was first ordered to be printed by the Senate, and was sent to the Senate printer. Subsequently, the second part—the agricultural—was sent to the House, and ordered to be printed. The question which was in dispute was, whether the printing of the first part carried with it the printing of the second part. That question had embarrassed the committee, and had not been adjudged.

Mr. Weller said that this amendment was nothing more than a provision, that each body should have the complete control of its own printer and its own printing.

Mr. Bayard favored the amendment. It was necessary, to prevent an undignified scramble as to which House should have the patronage to give to its officer.

Mr. Hunter advocated the amendment. He was opposed to anything like a scramble for this work. The law, as it now stood, placed it in the power of the Departments to give the great bulk of the printing to such printer as they may think proper.

He referred to the fact, that the agricultural part of the Patent Office Report was sent to the House, and there ordered to be printed, some days before the document was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Hamlin followed, in opposition to the amendment, and read some calculations to show that this amendment would involve an increase for composition.

Mr. Butler followed, in support of the amendment.

Messrs. Pomeroy, Bayard, and Pratt, continued the debate, in support of the amendment; and Messrs. Stuart, Hamlin, and Fitzpatrick, in opposition.

The amendment was then adopted—yeas 24, nays 13—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clayton, Young, A. Everett, Fish, Ford, Geyer, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Pease, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky, Weller, and Wright—24.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, Norris, Sill, Stuart, Wade, and Williams—13.

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, presented an amendment, appropriating about \$300,000 for completing custom-houses at several places in the country.

House of Representatives, March 30, 1854.

Mr. N. G. Taylor, member elect from the first district of Tennessee, in the place of the Hon. Brooks Campbell, deceased, appeared, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

At twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hamilton in the chair.

Mr. Keitt arose and delivered a speech against the Nebraska bill. He commenced by an eloquent denunciation of the Missouri Com-

promise, under which he alleged the South had suffered so many wrongs. He depicted the storm of fanaticism gathering in the North, and invoked all who had in past times fought shoulder to shoulder for the liberties of our country, to stand forth now in support of the rights our National Constitution guarantees.

Mr. Keitt also assailed the Ordinance of 1787 as unconstitutional, unjust, and a usurpation; and he argued this subject at length, incidentally advocating with earnestness the doctrine of State sovereignty.

Returning to the Missouri Compromise, Mr. K. reviewed it with special reference to its constitutional authority. He maintained that the United States Government had no right whatever to interfere between the States, except to guarantee to them each a republican form of government. Should one State make war upon another, the General Government had no right to interfere. It could have no power for sovereign power was essential to declare war, and that the Government does not possess. It is not a sovereign, but a creature.

Mr. Keitt concluded by drawing a picture of the blessings of the Slavery of the South, and of the misery of the poor of the North, and affirmed that it is the duty of the United States Government to protect the institution of Slavery! The commerce, the fisheries, the manufactures, of the North, were protected. Why not protect the more beneficent condition of society in the South? But the South would protect it. She would meet the foe.

Mr. Benton followed, and spoke in opposition to the bill properly before the committee, appropriating three millions of dollars for the construction of war steamers. He said that a navy could only be needed for the defence of our coasts or our commerce, or for purposes of conquest; and he thought we need it for none of these.

Since the war of 1812, the opinion had been growing, that we need a navy. If we do, how much of a navy do we need? Let us know. We dwell upon a continent, and not upon an island. Our policy is peace, not war—defence, not conquest.

The squadron system had grown into use, but, he thought, in the Mediterranean, the pretext for the squadron of one hundred guns had passed away. The four Barbary Powers no longer molest our commerce there. But the squadron is continued. The Home squadron, the Brazil squadron, and the Pacific squadron, were all unnecessary.

Since 1812 we had probably expended three hundred millions of dollars in increasing our navy, and all to little advantage to any persons except the ship builders. To build and let rot appeared to be the routine of our efforts in this particular.

Mr. Clingman responded briefly, and was followed by Mr. Boocock, who spoke at length, in reply to Mr. Benton.

The debate was subsequently continued under the five minute rule.

Russia and Turkey—Privatizing.

LONDON, March 10, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The Emperor Nicholas has at last opened his mouth publicly, and not in diplomatic notes, rumors, and protocols; and the Petersburg Gazette, in a pretty certain tone, is arriving to the aid of the world of those masters of which the Imperial court failed to convince Turkey, France, and England, and even his well-disposed friends, Austria and Prussia. That a fine piece of Jouettory would be produced by the astute ministers of the Autocrat could hardly be doubted; but the facts of the case are so palpable as to admit of no argument—not one of them! and the present abortive attempt is scattered to the winds. The only important inference to be drawn from it is, that the Emperor quails before universal opinion, and, as the crisis nears him, feels less assured of his arrogant position. And well may he pause and tremble, for the bolts of fate directed against him are of terrible aspect.

England or France alone would be no foe to slight; but England and France together, by sea and land, must be appalling. The Baltic fleet has the strength of a raging lion, and it is pretty certain that its arrival in the sea will be signified by one of those bombardments which are found to be irresistible by any fortifications on land. The prodigious battery of a thousand heavy cannon, discharging their dreadful missiles with the rapidity of a hail-storm, can hardly be imagined to the extent of its force and destructiveness. The trial will speedily be on, and after the subjugation of the Baltic, the last opening of the "Finnish Front" will bring the very home of the Russian empire more closely acquainted with the fury the mad and obstinate ambition of its ruler has provoked.

Some doubts have recently been thrown on the cordial adherence of Prussia; and it does seem that her wavering monarch has resolved to wait events, and for the present be strictly neutral, with a view to mediation hereafter, should opportunity offer.

It now appears to me more firm, and is suggesting her army of observation on her eastern frontier.

At home, the Reform bill has been postponed, and will scarcely reappear this session. Some sixty members did not relish the idea of their snug boroughs being disfranchised; and the Ministers having thrown the tub to the whale, (which in this instance the whale did not show the least inclination to play with,) the affair may go to the limbo of oblivion, till something better be evoked by resurrection.

The questions of privatizing and the rights of neutral flags are likely to obtain grave consideration on the breaking out of hostilities; and an almost new, or at any rate much modified international system, will probably be the result. Privatizing will be utterly discountenanced; but, on the other hand, the facilities for passing contraband of war, under any disguise or pretence, will be rigorously examined.

Resolved, That the precise rules of war yet promulgated, but the principles on which they are being framed are what we have stated, and of great importance to the commerce of the world.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Since our last issue, intelligence has been received of the arrival of the Franklin at New York, and the Canada at Halifax. The Liverpool dates are to the 18th instant, with intelligence a week later than that by the Africa.

The news does not afford anything important, as far as the actual condition of affairs is concerned. The Czar's reply to the ultimatum of France and England had not been received. The British fleet was proceeding to the Baltic. England was not disposed to look favorably on the Prussian proposal for a resumption of negotiations, and had intimated her belief that the hastening of the embarkation of troops for Constantinople, and the despatch of a third fleet to the Baltic, were the only things now to be done.

In Parliament, an address had been moved to the Queen, praying that, in the event of war, direction might be given to cruisers to abstain from interfering with neutral vessels not carrying contraband munitions of war, and suggesting, also, the policy of entering into a treaty to accomplish this purpose with the United States and other countries.

The commercial intelligence announces another heavy decline in breadstuffs. Cotton was dull, without any notable change in price. The London money market was tight. Consols closed at 91.

A terrible earthquake recently occurred at Calabria, in Italy, by which two thousand persons are reported to have been killed.

Accounts from Paris state that neither the French nor the British Cabinet regards the propositions made by Prussia for a resumption of negotiations likely to lead to a pacific solution of existing difficulties, and that it would therefore be useless for those two Powers to entertain the proposition. The only thing, they think, that ought to be done at present is to hasten their fleets and troops to the seat of war. It is reported that the subscriptions for the French loan already amount to 300,000,000 francs.

The allied fleet was still at Besika Bay, and the Russian fleet at Sebastopol. There was nothing new from the Danube.

Prussia still holds back, though professing to act in accord with the Western Powers. The Russians were fortifying the interior cities of Wallachia and Moldavia, and were strengthening the fortifications of Sebastopol, Odessa, Kronstadt, Wilberg, Swenobor, and the entrance of the Dnieper.

Kalafat continues to be strengthened by Turkish reinforcements. The Russians seem to have abandoned their intention of attacking that point, and are threatening instead Brailow and Galatz. Omar Pasha is also menacing various points. A part of the Russian force, withdrawn from Kalafat, has moved towards Orsova, a town on the Danube near the boundaries of Servia and Transylvania. Prince Paskiewitch would soon inspect the troops along the Danube.

It was reported that the first operation of the Anglo-French army would be to attack Sebastopol by land, while the fleets would assail it from the sea.

The Greek revolution had not fully subsided. The Egyptian troops had been sent to Candia.

Servia was quiet.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—Wednesday of next week is the day on which our neighbors of Rhode Island hold their election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, with the other State officers, and members of the Legislature.

The Democratic party, at present moment, is greatly predominant in the State; the reversal of Governor Dorr's sentence shows very clearly which party is in the ascendancy, and how firmly it has believed itself entrenched in the power it holds.

The victory of the Democracy in Rhode Island would be almost uncontested, if it were not for one thing—the disaffection of the support of the Administration, on account of the support it gives to the Nebraska bill.

New York Evening Post.

[BY HOUSES PRINTING TELEGRAPH.]

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 30.—Breadstuffs have declined; sales of 4,000 barrels of Howard Street flour at \$7.00; also of 1,600 barrels for future delivery at \$6.75, and 600 barrels of City Mills at \$7.00. Wheat—sales of 1,500 bushels at \$1.75 for white, and at \$1.72 for red. Corn—sales of 8,000 bushels, at 60 c. for white, and at 59 c. 71 cents for yellow. Prices of other articles unchanged.

Show here an inch deep, and now snowing rapidly.

NEW YORK, MARCH 30, 1 P. M.—Flour has declined; sales of 4,000 barrels of State brands at \$7.12 and \$7.18, and of Southern at \$7.44 and \$7.48. Wheat has declined 4 cents. Corn—sales of 20,000 bushels of yellow at 81 c. 82 cents. Cotton depressed. Stocks firmer.

NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE.

Located in the village of McGrawville, in the county of Orleans, New York, was founded in 1849, upon the broad principles of "Equal Rights and Christian Education," and is open to all persons, of both sexes, of good moral character.

It has been the purpose of the Trustees of this School, from the first, to make it both safe and inviting to Students; and we believe we may now safely recommend it, under the supervision and care of President Leonard D. Calkins, whose ability for that responsible office has been most happily tested, assisted by a competent "Board of Instruction." Free from the unholy influence of larger towns, and pervaded by moral influences, religious, social, and Christian example, associated with manual labor, we think parents must feel a degree of security, begotten by no other set of circumstances.

Our arrangement is, that no student, not to be overlooked in this day of "public speaking," is a Rhetorical Class, with daily exercises in extemporaneous speaking, under the careful training of the President. The student of small means, aspiring to a thorough intellectual education by his own energies, will find in this College sympathy and aid in his arduous and noble work.

The Manual Labor Department of the School is under the supervision of Mr. Luther Wellington, a practical farmer, a kind and benevolent man, on a farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres. Any student desiring to be employed as a farm hand, a thorough and efficient teacher, for the accommodation of any one who may not be prepared to enter the Academic Department.

Our boarding hall will be conducted by Mr. Lyman Butts, who, together with an amiable family, will make boarding both cheap and pleasant.

The College year is divided into three terms: The first term, four weeks, will open on the first Thursday in September.

The second, or Winter term, will commence on the second Thursday in December, and continue fourteen weeks.

The third and last, or Summer term, will begin on the second Thursday in April, and close at the College Commencement, on the second Wednesday in May.

Any inquiries, relating immediately to the school, should be addressed to President L. D. Calkins, McGrawville, Cortland county, New York.

Any Boarding, or other pecuniary affairs, should be addressed to A. Caldwell, Treasurer, of the same place.

We would take this opportunity to recommend to the student who is desirous of pursuing a course of study, S. H. Taft, and Eld. D. Pease, as worthy of the confidence of A. CALDWELL, Gen. Agent.

McGrawville, February, 1854.

Z. C. ROBBINS.

Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C.

WILL make examinations at the Patent Office, of inventors, Draftsmen, and Patent Agents, and execute Applications for Patents, both in the United States and foreign countries.

Applications for patents which have been rejected at the Patent Office, and which are still in force, before the Commissioner of Patents, or before the Appellate Court, in which line of practice he has been successful in procuring a great number of very valuable patents.

He will prepare new specifications and claims for the re-issue of patents previously granted on imperfect descriptions and claims.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet black or glossy brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with so. We would advise all who have gray hairs to buy it, if it is not sold here.

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

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GENERAL AGENCY and Insurance Office, 3 Columbia Place, (2 doors north of Louisiana avenue), Seventh street, (east side), Washington, D. C. Claims before Congress and the different Departments.

SERVANT WANTED.

Good Wages will be paid to a colored woman competent to do the work of a small family. Inquire over Mr. Edmonston's Shoe Store, 7th street, near E. Jan. 3—dft.

EZRA C. SEAMAN.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Detroit, Michigan, will practice in the State and United States Courts, and in every branch of the law, and to investigating titles to lands in any part of the State of Michigan.

DUTCH CHEESE—DUTCH HERRINGS.

Genuine "Edam" Cheese, in cases of 2 dozen each, in prime order. Genuine Dutch herring, in small kegs, in stock.

(Successors of J. B. Kibbey & Co.)

Jan. 2—dft.

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ANOTHER NEW BOOK.

By the Author of "The Wide World." CHARL KIRKIN, or, Christiana Stockings. Beautifully illustrated. 75 cents; gilt, \$1.25.

The How in the Cloud, or, The Clouds of the Afflicted. Numerous engravings. Price, \$3.50.

Glad Tidings, or, The Gospel of Peace. Price, 63 cts.

Spiritual Progress, or, Instructions in the Divine Life of the Soul. From the French of Fenelon and Madame Guyon. 75 cents.

The Old and the New, or, The Changes of Thirty Years in the East. By Wm. Goodell. Price, \$1.25.

Old Signs with New Eyes. Price, \$1.

Practical Hymns and Process. By Rev. T. Spencer. Price, \$1.25.

Autobiography of Rev. J. B. Finley, or, Pioneer Life in the West. Price, \$1.

Christ's History, or, The Central Power among Men. By Robert Turnbull, D. D. Price, \$1.25.

GRAY & BALLANTYNE, 7th st. Jan. 4—dft.

RELIGIOUS BOOK DEPOSITORY.

GRAY & BALLANTYNE, Seventh street, two doors above Old Fellows Hall, have the only Depository in the city of the publications of the American Bible Society.

Methodist Book Concern; Robert Carter & Brothers; Presbyterian Board of Christian Education; American Tract Society; Evangelical Knowledge Society; American Sunday School Union; New England Baptist Society; and all the principal Religious Publishers.